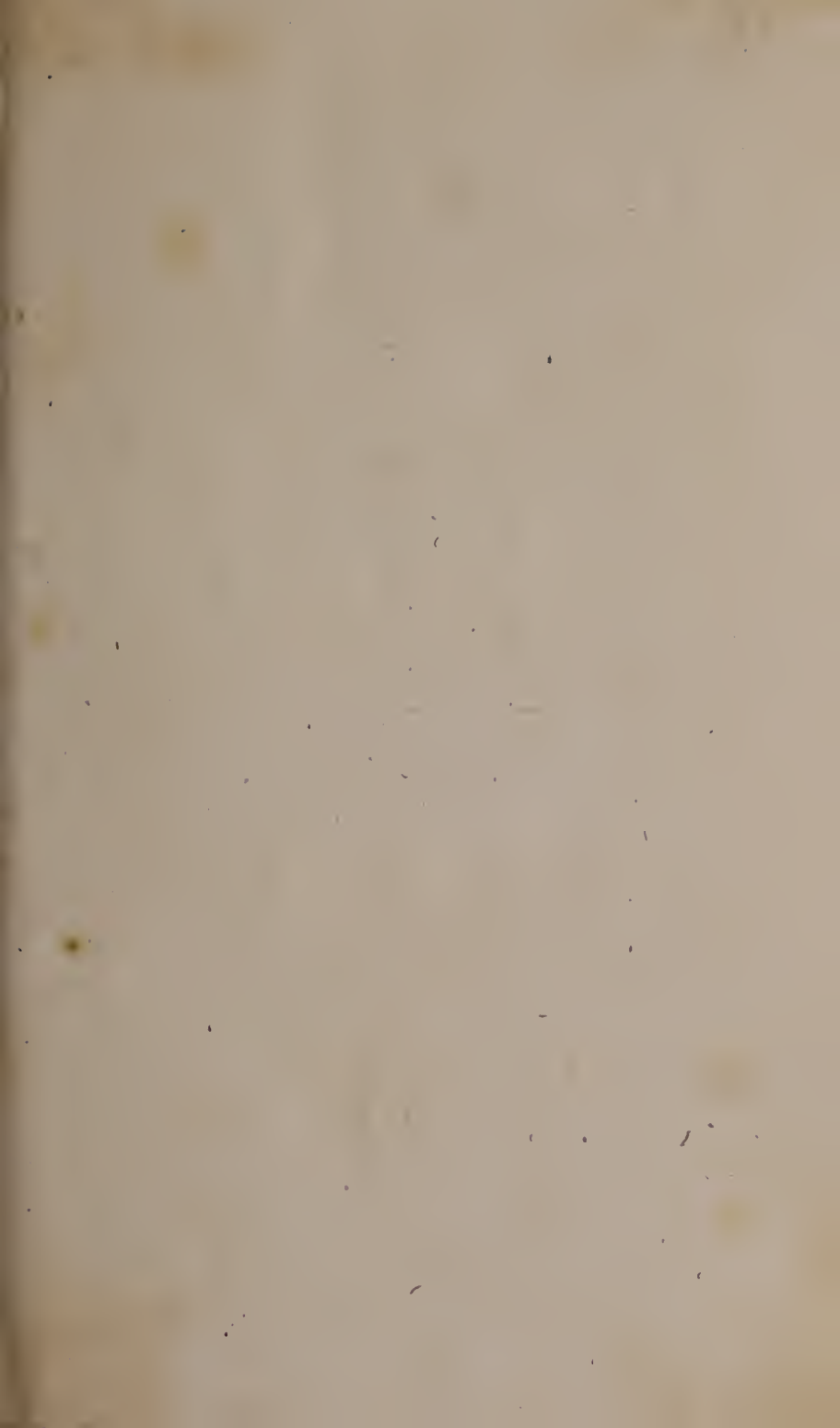
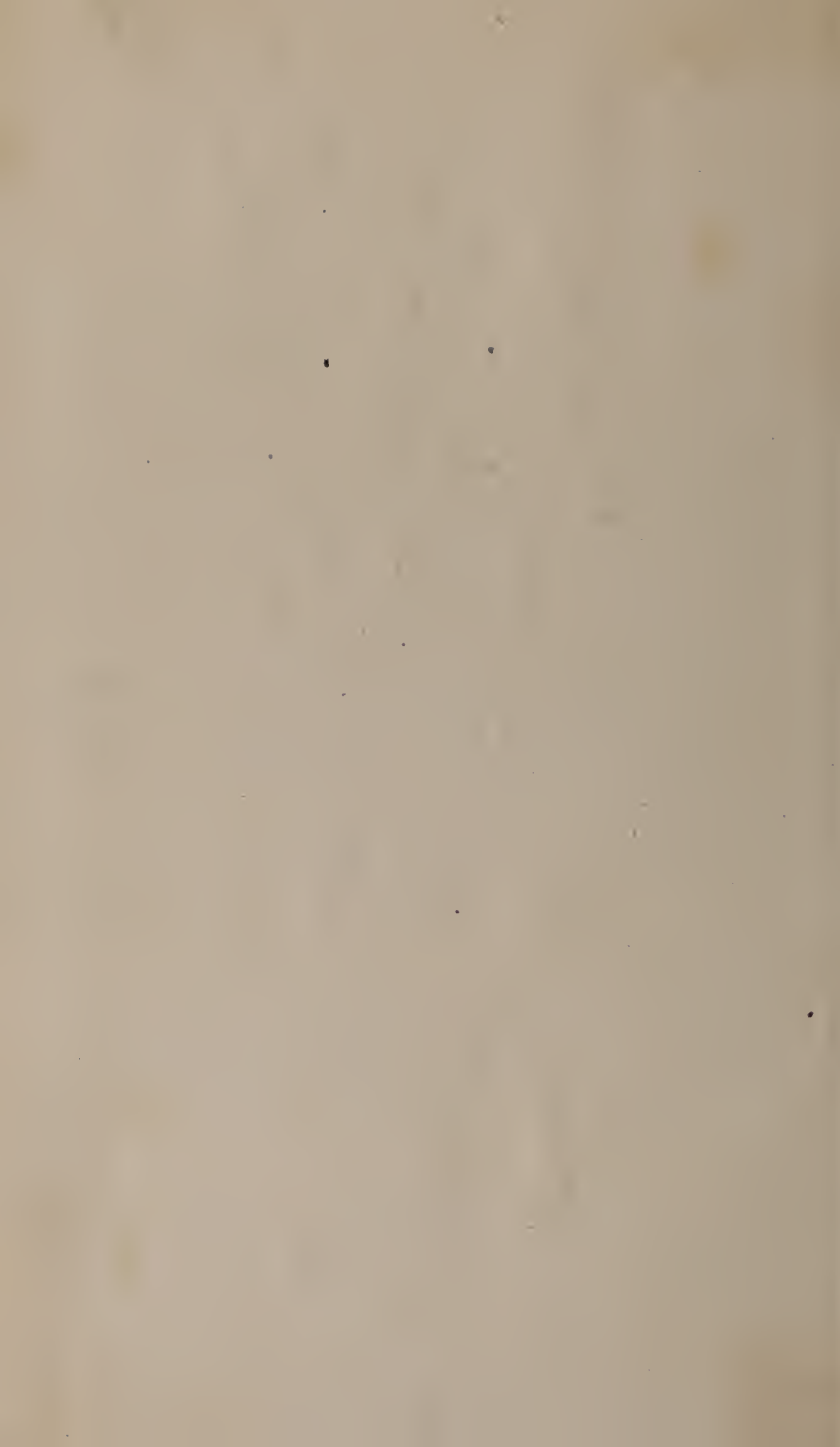


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THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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VOL. XXXIII—1857.

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T H E

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXXIII.]      WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1857.

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[No. 12.]

**Third Departure of the Mary Caroline Stevens,  
WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE EMIGRANTS.**

THIS fine ship, the gift of the late John Stevens, Esq., of Talbot Co., Md., to the Society, sailed on her third voyage for Liberia on the 2d of November, from Baltimore, and on the 12th from Norfolk. In the cabin went as passengers, the Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society; Harrison Magoon, of Portland, Me., a member of the Society of Friends; and G. W. S. Hall, (son of Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore:) *Colored*—Mr. Draper and wife, Rev. Samuel Williams and wife, the Rev. Francis Burns, Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in Liberia, accompanied by a teacher for a mission school.

The Rev. Mr. Cowan, who has labored for the cause of African Colonization earnestly and successfully for several years, goes to Liberia to observe its true condition for himself, and thus acquire information which may be used advantageously in the field of his agency. Mr. Harrison Magoon is animated with zeal in the cause of African civilization, and hopes to remain for

some time, if not for life, in Yornba or some of the bordering kingdoms of Central Africa. Mr. Draper is a young colored man of Baltimore, a thorough student of law, and has chosen Liberia as the most inviting field for the practice of his profession. The Rev. Samuel Williams returns to Liberia in connection with the Methodist Missionary Society, while the Rev. Mr. Burns, a very distinguished preacher for many years in Africa, now returns to discharge the responsible duties of general superintendent of the Methodist Liberian Missions, to the success of which he has dedicated so large a portion of his life. The emigrants that embarked at Baltimore were fifty-four in number, twenty-nine of them emancipated by Mrs. E. Riggins, who has long cherished a christian concern for their welfare, and now bestows on them not only the gift of freedom, but generously contributes towards defraying the expense of their colonization. Appropriate religious worship was held on the deck of

the Stevens, before she left Baltimore, in which, besides the emigrants, the Rev. Wm. McLain, Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Dr. James Hall; the Rev. Mr. Cullen, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, the Rev. Isaac P. Cook, Rev. Mr. Lipscomb, Mrs. Riggis, the Rev. Drs. Balch and Cox, and the Rev. Mr. Crane, participated. A hymn was sung, prayer offered by Rev. Mr. McLain, when Dr. Balch reminded the company of the solemn character of the event of their departure—

“You are leaving the country of your birth and sundering ties which all, both old and young, must feel. But you go to the land of your ancestors, the real home of your race, the country given to the colored man by the God of Providence.— You are going where no causes exist to retard your progress or prevent your welfare; where every avenue to social, civil and religious advancement, is open to all; where industry, temperance, and morality, bring sure returns of competence, health, and respectability. Besides the individual benefit you may hope to receive, an honorable mission is before you; you are to be of the number of those who are laying the foundation of an empire in Africa. You and your children, and your children’s children, may share in the great work of civilizing the people of Africa, and enabling them to take their proper rank among the nations of the world, in their own land. You must remember that the conduct that gives prosperity and happiness to white men here, will ensure the same results to you in Africa. Let me exhort you to in-

dustry, temperance, and religion. My venerable grandfather, twenty-three years ago, brought to this port twenty-two colored persons liberated by himself, and fitted them out for Cape Palmas. Some of them have revisited this country and reported most favorably of their condition and prospects, and I have had testimony from an American Commodore in command on that coast, of their prosperity.”

The Doctor then in the name of the clergy present, of the officers of the Society, and of their friends, bade them God-speed.

The Rev. Dr. Coxe then offered up suitable devotions, and also gave them judicious counsel as to their conduct on the voyage. After singing another hymn, the Rev. Dr. Crane pronounced the benediction, and preparations were immediately made for the departure of the vessel on her voyage.

At Norfolk 109 emigrants embarked, most of them (as is seen by the annexed list) emancipated slaves. The executors of the estates of those who have by will conferred upon their servants this great gift of liberty, have discharged the trust reposed in their hands in a just and liberal manner, worthy not only of commendation but record. Thos. Howland, wife and child, from Providence, R. I., and a number of persons from Richmond and Petersburg, Va., were born in freedom, and from their respectable character can hardly fail, by industry and energy, to do much for themselves and others in Liberia.

**List of Emigrants by the Mary Caroline Stevens, 3d voyage,  
From Baltimore 2d November, and Norfolk the 12th of same month.**

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<b>PROVIDENCE, R. I.</b>				
<i>(For Monrovia.)</i>				
1	Thomas Howland.....	50	Free	
2	Alice ".....	48	do	
3	Mary E. ".....	26	do	
<b>SOMERSET CO., MD.</b>				
<i>(For Careysburg.)</i>				
4	Caroline Riggins.....	28	Slave	} Emancipated by Mrs. Anne E. Riggins, of Baltimore.
5	George ".....	12	do	
6	Ann ".....	6	do	
7	Robert ".....	9	do	
8	Maria ".....	6	do	
9	Alice ".....	4	do	
10	Jane ".....	2 w'ks	do	
11	Henry ".....	34	do	
12	Milca ".....	17	do	
13	Ned ".....	16	do	
14	Levin ".....	14	do	
15	Laura ".....	10	do	
16	Bill ".....	5	do	
17	Hand ".....	4	do	
18	Amis ".....	2	do	
19	Hetty ".....	20	do	
20	Mary ".....	4	do	
21	Israel ".....	28	do	
22	Louisa ".....	24	do	
23	Arthur ".....	9 mos.	do	
24	David ".....	17	do	
25	Arthur ".....	16	do	
26	Jacob ".....	33	do	
27	Arnold ".....	26	do	
28	Sarah ".....	20	do	
29	Amis ".....	33	do	
30	Levin ".....	35	do	
31	James ".....	35	do	
32	Wm. James ".....	3	do	
33	Matilda ".....	4	do	
<b>CHARLES CO., MD.</b>				
<i>(For Cape Palmas.)</i>				
34	Charlotte Flannegan.....	63	do	} Emancipated by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Maryland.
35	William Mole.....	36	do	
36	Joshua Mole.....	23	do	
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND CO., VA.</b>				
<i>(For Cape Palmas.)</i>				
37	Jane Daining.....	28	do	} Emancipated by will of Mr. Noel.
38	Ellen ".....	11	do	
39	Bill ".....	10	do	
40	Martha ".....	9	do	
41	Udora ".....	7	do	
<b>CHRISTIAN CO., KY.</b>				
<i>(For Careysburg.)</i>				
42	Moses Coleman.....	24	do	} Emancipated by Thomas Cole- man, of Christian Co., Ky.
43	Milly ".....	22	do	
44	Nathan ".....	30	do	
45	Edward ".....	27	do	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
46	Peter Coleman.....	23..	Slave..	}
47	Joseph ".....	24..	do....	
48	Charles ".....	22..	do....	
49	Daniel ".....	19..	do....	
50	Elijah ".....	17..	do....	
	SHELBY Co., KY. (For Monrovia.)			
51	Benjamin Hornsby.....	23..	do....	Emancipated by Mr. Hornsby, of Missouri.
	ROMNEY, VA. (For Bassa.)			
52	Joshua Rolls.....	33..	do....	Emancipated by Sarah Inskip.
	AUGUSTA Co., VA. (For Careysburg.)			
53	Lewis Johnson.....	65..	do....	Collected money for his freedom. Liberated by the heirs of Samuel Finley.
54	Emma ".....	59..	do....	
	PETERSBURG, VA. (For Buchanan, Bassa.)			
55	Robert H. Carter.....	21..	Free...	
	MANCHESTER, VA. (For Buchanan, Bassa.)			
56	James T. Cornwell.....	19..	do....	
57	John White.....	30..	do....	
58	Sarah A. ".....	26..	do....	
59	Amy A. ".....	4..	do....	
60	Joseph ".....	30..	do....	
61	Mary ".....	42..	do....	
62	Martha A. ".....	12..	do....	
63	James ".....	7..	do....	
	RICHMOND, VA. (To land where they select.)			
64	Jacob Logan.....	35..	do....	
65	Sarah ".....	25..	do....	
66	James ".....	5..	do....	
67	Ducy A. ".....	3..	do....	
68	Margaret ".....	1..	do....	
69	Lydia Vines.....	10..	do....	
70	John ".....	55..	do....	
71	Henry Fortune.....	20..	do....	
72	Dicy ".....	18..	do....	
73	William Morris.....	41..	do....	
74	Margaret ".....	35..	do....	
	(For Careysburg.)			
75	John Branch.....	50..	Slave..	} Emancipated by will of Henry W. Sharp, of Richmond.
76	Joseph James.....	18..	do....	
77	Albert Woodson.....	45..	do....	} Emancipated by F. Bransford. Bought by her husband.
78	Harriet ".....	40..	do....	
79	Harriet ".....	9..	do....	} Bought by their father.
80	Henry ".....	5..	do....	
81	Thomas ".....	3..	do....	
	LYNCHBURG, VA. (For Monrovia)			
82	Harriet Miller.....	16..	do....	Emancipated by S. Miller, Esq.
	FLUVANNA Co., VA. (For Monrovia.)			
83	James Skipwith.....	23..	do....	Emancipated by Gen'l Cocke.
	PRINCE EDWARD Co., VA. (For Cape Mount.)			
84	Doshea Watson.....	31..	do....	} Eman. by will of John Watson.



No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
85	Adam Watson	26	Slave	
86	Simon	21	do	
87	Nancy	16	do	
88	Abraham	17	do	
89	Isaac	14	do	
90	Amy	5	do	
91	Claracy	60	do	
92	George	30	do	
93	Limus	26	do	
94	Rial	22	do	
95	Dennis	20	do	
96	Andrew	15	do	
97	Anthony	13	do	
98	Joe	10	do	
99	Agness	23	do	
100	James	6	do	
101	Mary	3	do	
102	George	8 mos.	do	
103	Jane	25	do	
104	Ellick	9	do	
105	Lizzie Ann	6	do	
106	Milly	4	do	
107	William	1	do	
108	Maria	18	do	
109	Geo. Washington	1	do	
110	Tom	16	do	
111	Bob	15	do	
112	Albert	13	do	Emancipated by the will of John Watson.
113	Drusilla	9	do	
114	Lucy Booker	61	do	
115	William	38	do	
116	Jas. Booker	29	do	
117	Albert	28	do	
118	Cornelius	26	do	
119	Martha	18	do	
120	Emma	2 mos.	do	
121	Nelly	23	do	
122	Eliza	8	do	
123	Joanna	6	do	
124	Virginia	3	do	
125	Lucy Booker	1	do	
126	Queen	21	do	
127	Wesley	6	do	
128	Billy	4	do	
129	Washington	1	do	
130	Doctor	40	do	
131	Billy	51	do	
132	Betsey	38	do	
133	Richard	10	do	
134	Lucy	8	do	
135	Elvira	21	do	
136	Susanna	2	do	
137	Judia	20	do	
138	Martha Jane	18 mos.	do	
139	Sally	22	do	
140	Pauledo	18 mos.	do	
141	Jim Price	46	do	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.	
142	Mary Watson.....	25.	Slave...	} Emancipated by Mrs. Melinda O. Craig.	
143	Sam ".....	7.	do...		
144	Harry ".....	1.	do...		
145	John ".....	26.	do...		
146	Allen ".....	24.	do...		
147	Henry ".....	28.	do...		
148	Isaac ".....	80.	do...		
149	Amy ".....	75.	do...		
ROANOKE Co., VA. (For Cape Mount.)					
150	Esther Webster.....	46.	do...		
151	Patrick Leftwich.....	44.	do...		
152	Anthony ".....	42.	do...		
153	Reuben Burke.....	45.	do...		
154	Samuel Dell.....	30.	do...		
155	Charles ".....	28.	do...		
156	Elijah ".....	26.	do...		
157	Jane ".....	24.	do...		
158	Maria Jenkins.....	20.	do...		
159	Sally ".....	16.	do...		
160	Henry ".....	14.	do...		
161	Emma ".....	12.	do...		
162	Wyall ".....	8.	do...		
CHARLOTTE Co., VA. (For Cape Mount.)					
163	Berry Evans.....	41.	do...		

NOTE.—These 163, together with the number previously sent, (9,709,) make a total of 9,872 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

### Latest Intelligence from Liberia.

LETTERS from Liberia have been received at the office of the American Colonization Society, bearing date to October 5th. They report general health, and that the markets are well supplied with provisions, at moderate prices. Dr. Roberts writes, on the 1st of October, from Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, that among the 127 emigrants landed there on the 3d of July, only three had died—one adult and two children. He adds:—"Most of the immigrants have already fine plots of ground under cultivation; their lots are being cleared, and rapid preparations for building are going on. I of course cannot determine what will be the rate of mortality, but I flatter myself I shall be able to return a very small bill of mortality of the present company." There had been three or four births. Dr. Roberts observes:—"We have a very full school, the adults evincing a great anxiety to learn, and the children caused to attend very regularly. We need very much a school room, for when such large companies as the present are on hand, it makes

it rather inconvenient to hold the school in the passage, the continual going to and fro of persons draws off the attention of scholars. But at present it is unavoidable. The grounds are under cultivation, planted down with cassadas, potatoes, and various vegetables."

Dr. Roberts expresses an earnest desire that a body of intelligent emigrants, with some capital, should be sent to Cape Mount. "It is," he remarks, "a fine place, and we are anxious to make it a county,"—but more intelligence is required, in his opinion, for that purpose. Mr. Thomas M. Chester, the teacher in the Tracy Receptacle at Cape Mount, writes:

"Our little settlement is moving on favorably; and will compare well with settlements which have been established under better auspices. Thirteen months ago, the first company of emigrants were landed here. Beholding, as I do, our humble houses scattered—not relying, like the ancient Trojans, upon imaginary deities, we trust, that, under God, our own strong arms, conscientiousness, and industry, will obtain for us in this land of our fathers a name and national independence and glory. Beholding the humble houses scattered here and there in this benighted forest, in which reside a patriotic and industrious people, I can cherish no less anticipation than that Robertsport will become the metropolis of the Republic, and the pride of our people. The surrounding pagans are interested in our growing importance, and are becoming convinced of the evils of their wars and feuds, which have injured their crops and trade, and

are obeying the summons of our government to meet in a general assembly, discuss the propriety of causing hostilities to cease, and turning their business in proper and profitable channels. Some of their great chiefs, distinguished for their logic and oratory, have arrived. The grand palaver will take place at Sogary, seven miles distant, the headquarters of King Sandfish, the chief ruler of the country. He is over ninety years of age, but has good sight and memory, and enjoys the high respect and confidence of the people and chiefs of the country.

"Rice is being brought into the settlement in fair quantities, for seventy-five cents a kroo or half bushel; it will be much cheaper in a short period.

"The immigrants continue in very good health. Not one death has occurred since my return from Monrovia, and only one woman and two children previous to that, out of the whole company."

The following brief letter from President Benson, like all communications from the pen of the chief magistrate of Liberia, so distinguished by his talents and virtues, gives an encouraging view of the religious as well as other interests of the Republic, and will be gratifying to all our readers.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Sept. 24, 1857.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Though I have nothing of interest to communicate at this juncture, yet I feel unwilling to let this opportunity of the sailing of the brig Falmouth, for New York, escape without penning you a line, simply to say that nothing very strange has taken place since I wrote to you last per M. C. Stevens—which vessel I hope has

long since safely arrived, with her passengers and crew.—Since when there has been a considerable change for the better, spiritually and temporally; a very encouraging revival of religion having commenced in this county, soon after the sailing of the Stevens, which is still in progress, in which all the denominations, I believe, have participated. The accession to one church in this city (the Methodist) has been about thirty, embracing some of the most promising young men in the Republic. I am happy to state, also, that the great scarcity of breadstuffs, felt so sensibly during three or four months of this year, has passed away—the supply by our farmers now exceeding the demand—which may invariably continue so, if the proper effort is but employed; our seasons and soil affording no obstructions now, nor have they for many years past, except in the rice crops the last two years, which have been somewhat affected by the former. Our farmers now supply the market with a variety of the best potatoes at from \$1.80 to \$2 25 per barrel, or from 60 to 75 cents per bushel; cassava from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel, and other vegetables accordingly; and the supply exceeds the demand. This should, as it can, always be the case, for cassava and potatoes can be planted in Liberia

each month in the year, almost with a certainty of success.

You will have no doubt learned before this reaches you, that our mutual friend, Mr. Ex-President Roberts, left for Europe in this month's mail, 15th inst., and purposes being home again (nothing preventing) by the middle of December. He goes mainly to facilitate the despatch of some business in France. The leading governments of Europe have been very kind towards us, for which we feel very grateful: their generosity has far exceeded our expectations.—I am happy to say that there has been an uninterrupted state of good feeling existing between them and this government. Peace and harmony prevail also among the Americo-Liberians throughout the Republic, and a majority are assiduously engaged in trying to make themselves comfortable and happy, and to build up their country.

Having written you very lengthily by the M. C. Stevens, I will close this sheet after expressing my best wishes for your health and the success of the cause in which you are engaged.

Believe me, very dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S., Washington.

[Continued from p. 340.]

### Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

CAPE MOUNT—LANDING EMIGRANTS  
—NEW FLORENCE—MAMMA  
SALLY, &c.

As before stated, we came to anchor under Grand Cape Mount on the evening of January 20th, just in time to receive a deputation of welcome from shore, to exchange con-

gratulations, news, &c. The night was calm and serene, rather clear for the dry season, permitting us to distinguish even the little North Star just above the ever hazy horizon. The heavens seemed crowded with brilliant constellations, amongst which, not the least conspicuous,

was the great Southern Cross, at an elevation of 45° South, ever an object of interest to the voyagers from the northern hemisphere. On the land side loomed Cape Mount, around the base and on the side of which, twinkled the lights from the Receptacle and the many hamlets of the settlers, and the breaking of the surf on the shore was just sufficiently perceptible to harmonize with the tranquil scene. 'Twas a difficult matter for one to leave the deck and turn in that night—at least we felt it so. But turn in we did, and slept soundly till day-break, when the word was given, "turn out and tumble up, all hands."—Long before the sun peered above Cape Mount, our boats were under-way for the shore, loaded with pilgrims to their father-land, or mother earth, whichever one pleases to call it. But to the earth they went and were welcomed, occasionally, too, that welcome was sanctioned by a baptism in the surf. The first day we busied ourself in superintending the debarkation of passengers, baggage, &c. The second morning we visited the shore for the first time, and the first time we ever set foot on Cape Mount territory. As before remarked, this had long been a slave mart, a kind of adjunct to Gallinas. The chiefs in the vicinity were generally very intelligent, influential men, and had uniformly been favorable to the interests of the slave dealers. One or more factories had generally been kept here, and cargoes of slaves were often marched down the beach from Gallinas, to be shipped from the Sugary or Cape Mount rivers. A number of renegade colonists at one time connected themselves with the Cape Mount chiefs, and became more or less interested in their traffic.

But other influences have also

been operating in this neighborhood. Lott Carey once established, and for a long time maintained, a school in one of the large towns interior to Cape Mount, as agent of the Baptist denomination of Christians. John Reevey, a name ever to be remembered with respect, was for several years its very industrious and useful teacher. Why the school was broken up, we are unable to say, most likely on account of the death of Carey and lack of funds. The Vey people, who inhabit the region around and interior to Cape Mount, are decidedly the most intelligent of any tribe in the vicinity of Liberia. They are better formed, more cleanly in their persons and habits, and better dressed than their neighbors. They are more or less connected with the Footahs or Felatahs, many of them professing the Mohammedan religion; although it is not to be supposed they appreciate or fully comprehend the more sublime truths of the Koran; but use scraps of it in Arabic characters as fetishes, in lieu of "Eye of newt or tongue of frog," crammed into a deer's hoof or goat's horns. With them, the solemn ascription, Allah Achbar, is jocularly blurted out in one word, as Allak-abbar. The settlement of Cape Mount by the Liberians has long been a desideratum. The land being fertile and elevated, timber plenty, and water pure and abundant, were all favorable to the scheme. The trade in camwood and ivory, too, was very considerable. A good settlement here will always be a check upon Gallinas, and enable the Republic the more readily to extinguish any attempt at a renewal of the slave trade. There has always existed an apprehension that some foreign power would be likely to seize upon, so prominent a point of the coast, possessing so many natural advantages. Possibly this might have,

been the case, had the Liberians not decided upon settling it. Whether it will be of any great advantage to the Republic, in the present state of emigration, is extremely doubtful; the colonies on the sea coast being already too numerous, notwithstanding the desirableness of maintaining the right of sovereignty, to the exclusion of all other powers. It certainly will for some time materially increase the expenses of the government, and render them liable to wars with the neighboring tribes. But be the result what it may, we have seen few spots of earth more charming, or possessing more interest than Grand Cape Mount; and we are gratified that the Liberians have honored both it and their yet foremost man, by giving to their new settlement, on its verdant sides, the name of ROBERTSPORT. May the name and the mount exist coeval. There is little to interest one on landing; the formation of the settlement being of so recent a date. In fact, in all African scenes and scenery, more than elsewhere, "distance lends enchantment to the view." Scarce ever do we there find that green turf and sward, which seem almost essential in a near view of a rural landscape. Here, nothing was green but the bush and the growing crops of vegetables in the gardens of the settlers. From the recent clearing and cutting down of trees, there was much stubble and brushwood around.— We first visited the Receptacle, where the emigrants are lodged and boarded during the six months they are supported by the Society. In this respect a new system has been adopted the past year. Formerly, rations of meat, breadstuffs, groceries, &c., were served out to families and individuals weekly, and were disposed of as each party thought fit. The system now adopted is to have

the food cooked for the pensioners of the Society and served up at a common table; or in case of illness or inability to meet at table, the patients are supplied at their several rooms. There are advantages and disadvantages in and to each system, which it would be superfluous for us to discuss at this time. We cannot but express our gratification, however, at witnessing the perfect order and regularity maintained by the Superintendent of the Receptacle at Robertsport, for all of which credit is mainly due to Mrs. Ralph Moore, the matron of the establishment, one of Mr. Seys' judicious appointments. The house was kept clean and well ventilated, the table arrangements were very simple, plain and good; personal cleanliness was most rigidly enforced, often to the great annoyance of the new emigrants. "Lord, Miss," said one of our little fibertigibbets, who on the passage out had acquired the sobriquet of Topsy, to one of our party, "they gets us up before sunrise, and wont let us have nothing to eat till we has washed us, and combed us, and don't you think, cleaned our finger nails too—'tis awful,"—and cleaned the little jilt seemed to have been, probably for the first time in her life.

On leaving the Receptacle, we ranged through the settlement on the side of the mountain. Thirty or forty houses had been erected, some of hewn timber, covered with shingles and split cotton-wood clapboards, others with crotched posts stuck into the ground, wattled and thatched. All were surrounded by little patches of cassada, sweet potatoes, plantains, and other tropical vegetables and fruits. The people seemed to be of the poorer class, but industrious. We were told that the emigrants who were left here by the Elvira Owen—the only new settlers landed from the United States be-

fore ours came on shore—consisted mainly of two families: Waters, the name of one, and Kelly, the other. The latter were all said to be industrious and doing well, one only having died of the fever: while the Waters family were, almost to a man, indolent, inactive, and averse to all control and direction, and near one-third of them had died. They were said to be of Indian, and not of African, descent. This might have been the case with most of them; but of the two who returned in the ship, one was nearly or quite black, evidently a negro, yet was apparently indolent and thriftless. The other, Jeff, who has become such a lion at the South, because he would not live in Liberia, was nearly white, probably with a little admixture of Indian blood; he was, so far as we could judge, a clever, shrewd, lazy fellow, well calculated to gammon Massa Buckra, might have done well in Liberia or anywhere else, and no doubt has *done well* in going home and being lionized by the colored man's good friends and masters. The fate of these Waters people is certainly lamentable, and 'tis a pity they were ever sent out:—as a general rule, those having Indian blood are unfitted for Liberia or the African climate.

After visiting the new settlers, we wended our way through bush and briar and old cassada fields, overgrown with tangled grass, to what they termed the Garrison, or cantonment of the troops sent up from Monrovia to clear the lands and guard the settlement. This consists of a cluster of thatched huts on the borders of the Cape Mount River, around which is a ditch and some slight embankments;—neither of which, however, forms any serious obstacle to free passage of man or beast. The Rev. A. D. Williams,

so well known as one of the early settlers of Liberia, the companion and friend of Ashmun, Caiey and Johnson, now the Superintendent and Governor of Robertsport and the Cape Mount territory, was almost the only occupant of the "Garrison." It was a pleasure to meet one whom we had known so long and well—one in connexion with whom we had labored more than a quarter of a century ago. When we first visited Monrovia in 1831, Williams was assistant agent or lieutenant governor, the counsellor and assistant of Dr. Mechlin, then agent of the Society in Africa; and a most faithful and useful officer he proved himself to be; but he was never more usefully employed than at present. He is well known to the chiefs and head men of Cape Mount, and by them much honored and esteemed. Perhaps he can do more to prevent collisions and strifes between the colonists and natives, than any other citizen of Liberia, and we hope he will long be continued in his present position as Superintendent of Robertsport.

An interesting fact in connexion with this garrison, is its location on the identical spot on which the famous Captain Canot established a factory, which he designated as New Florence, and from which he shipped several cargoes of slaves. It was probably selected as a site for the garrison, from the same cause which occasionally induces a congregation to buy out a theatre for public worship in our country: Tremont Temple in Boston for instance. Canot, however, in his "Twenty years in the slave trade," asserts, that he established himself at this place solely with the view of prosecuting lawful commerce for ivory, camwood, &c., in accordance with a treaty made between him and the English Commodore, who

broke up his establishment at New Cesters, and guaranteed to protect him at Cape Mount, if he would go there and eschew the commerce in slaves. The British Admiralty refusing to confirm the treaty of the Commodore, left Canot at liberty to do as he liked; and true to his instincts, and, as he thought, interest too, he bought a well known trading vessel of a New York captain, and sent home a cargo of slaves. Whether the British commodore broke faith with Canot or not, it is certain he did on his part, and the consequence was a destruction of his New Florence, which he named from the fair Italian city, the place of his birth, but not fairer than might be made the little settlement on the banks of that river, under the shadow of Cape Mount.

While stopping with Mr. Williams, we received a visit from an African princess or belle, or both united, who is certainly worthy of a passing notice. They called her Mamma Sally; she was the daughter of one of the principal chiefs or kings of Cape Mount—was given as a wife, when quite young, to a colonist named Curtis, who at that time kept a camwood and ivory factory at Cape Mount, and was ultimately more or less connected with the slave trade—afterwards turned traitor to the slavers and acted as a kind of spy for the British cruisers—a despicable fellow any how. But his widow, Mamma Sally, certainly is no ordinary woman. She appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, of good size, considerably inclined to obesity, had a sufficient tinge of yellow to indicate that slavers were *about*, ere she was born. Her hands and feet were very small and beautifully formed, limbs round and smooth as polished ivory; her countenance very pleasing and prepossessing; voice soft and mu-

sical; her manners, inclination of head and gestures, when conversing, very easy and graceful:—such was the person of Mamma Sally. Could she only have been of the right color and tricked out in the trappings of civilization, she would have had few superiors in the estimation of the 4th George. But her dress or fixings were, of their kind, in very good taste. Her garments were mostly cotton fabrics, of brilliant colors, not gaudy or flaunty; they covered *enough* of her person for an artist at least, or for modesty and decency, although possibly not for fashion. Her ornaments were mostly of plain gold, large, and peculiarly fitted to her style of beauty: but the crowning glory of the lady was the arrangement of her hair. A description of it is out of the question. It might have been originally crisp, negro hair, but no one could believe it; it must have been the life business of one person to dress it; the fine braids, some apparently not having a dozen hairs in them; the beautifully arranged plaits and puffs, in the form of shells, leaves, and even fruits, were astonishing to behold. Mamma Sally was very civil and courteous to the ladies of our party, invited them to her house, showed them her spring of water, her slaves, her stock of fowls and goats, all of which constitute African wealth and luxuries: what was more, she gave us all a good dinner, prepared impromptu, rather scant to be sure, but enough for a lunch, consisting of rice, palm-butter and fowls. Our two hours interview with Mamma Sally was, not only to our individual self, but to those unused to African life and fashions, very agreeable, and she left upon us all the impression that we had met a lady of good breeding and refinement, and we all parted from her with regret, failing not, however,



to repay her civilities and hospitalities, in full, when we got on ship-board. We finished landing our emigrants, effects, provisions, and all freight intended for Cape Mount, in two days, and immediately got under-way on the evening of the 22d. — [*Md. Col. Journal.*]

#### Four Years in Liberia.

“A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, with Remarks on the Missions, Manners, and Customs of Western Africa; together with an Answer to Nesbit’s book. Philadelphia, 1857.”

This brief but valuable pamphlet is introduced by a note from the Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, who says:

“Whoever purchases and reads this little work, will find himself repaid by its perusal. But besides this, he will contribute to assist a worthy man whose health has given way in the missionary work in Liberia, and has come to his native land to recruit it; and then to return again to his great missionary work. I know him personally, and believe him to be worthy of all confidence and sympathy.”

Mr. Williams was born in York County, Pa., in the year 1813. His father was a respectable laboring man. By him he was placed with a barber at Harrisburg, and learned his trade, and subsequently pursued this occupation in various towns of Western Pennsylvania, but after his marriage, at Lewisburg, became tired of roving, and resolved to settle himself permanently at Johnstown. Dissatisfied, however, with his condition, after living in Johnstown

nearly sixteen years, he resolved to visit Liberia and see that country for himself. In this purpose he was kindly assisted by citizens of Johnstown, (which he gratefully acknowledges;) while during the voyage, in the autumn of 1852, he derived great pleasure from the society of Bishop Scott, (then on his way to preside at the annual Conference of Liberia, in 1853,) and that of the Rev. Mr. Horne, Principal of the Methodist Missionary High School in Liberia. They had, under direction of the bishop, regular religious services, and Mr. Williams was requested on one sabbath to preach. Their voyage was completed on the 6th of January, 1853:

“I was favorably impressed with the country the first day that I landed. I was well treated by the citizens, and found them kind, and disposed to entertain strangers. I met two of my old acquaintance, Mr. Wm. Finley and Mrs. Rev. D. A. Wilson, the latter had been a resident of Johnstown and was now a missionary. Mr. Wilson was the Principal in the Alexander High School, and was doing a good work in the Presbyterian ranks.

“I was at church on the sabbath following my arrival at Monrovia, and listened to Bishop Scott. He preached quite an able sermon. In the afternoon Brother Horne preached; the next sabbath I preached in the afternoon. During the week I

was much delighted in a trip up the St. Paul's; I saw many improved places, and a most beautiful river with high banks, and a good soil. I remained at Monrovia about two weeks, and then went down the coast as far as Cape Palmas. After remaining on the coast until the 17th of March, I left very well satisfied with what I had seen in Africa, and reported favorably when I got home."

He remained more than two months in Liberia, and on his return made the report above mentioned, encouraging to those proposing to emigrate, and advising them to take with them some supplies of provisions and of the most necessary articles of household furniture and kitchen utensils. He concludes:

"I see in Liberia the elements of a great State. From her borders I behold an influence issuing which shall yet elevate my race, in the future, to that proud position which it once held in the past. Although my birth-place, and the birth-land of my fathers, are endeared to me as holding the bones of a now sainted parent, it is my wish only to remain in the United States until a company can be organized which shall go out together, taking with them a saw-mill and an apparatus for making iron,—ore yielding, in Liberia, 90 per cent. In a few months longer, I trust, I shall go to the home of my fathers, there to aid in up-building a new republic, and in founding a mighty empire. Would to God I could persuade my brethren everywhere to go with me, so that, after being aliens and exiles, like Israel in Egypt, for so many long years, we might at least die in the land of our fathers."

The statements and personal influence of Mr. Williams induced a number of his colored brethren in

Pennsylvania to form a company for erecting a steam saw-mill in Liberia, and aided by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, they emigrated to that Republic in the autumn of 1843, arriving at Monrovia on the 18th of December. The mill came to Liberia in April of the next year, and was erected on the Junk territory, (where was found an abundance of good timber,) but the expense of putting up the mill and continuing it in operation, and especially of getting the lumber to market, with other causes of embarrassment, caused utter failure in the plans and the breaking up of the organization of the company.

Mr. Williams visited nearly all the settlements in the Republic: he speaks of Cape Mount as a healthy and beautiful place.

"I have visited a number of the settlements since residing in the country, and I pronounce all in a prosperous condition. In some of them agriculture is beginning to be carried on to a considerable degree. The St. Paul's farmers are in general industrious and prosperous. Many very fine plantations are to be seen. Amongst which we will name Jordon's, Richardson's, Outland, Blackledge, and others, who have as good sugar plantations as I ever saw in the neighborhood of New Orleans. They are not as yet making as good an article of sugar as they do on the Mississippi, but the molasses is superior to Orleans molasses. Several fine coffee farms are to be seen also along the banks of the river; and I think, as far as my judgment goes, that the people of this region are doing as well as they could possibly do any where. I spent some

days along the river in December last, and was highly delighted with the prospects of a great and rich community in a short time.

“Junk settlement is progressing but slowly. They have not had any increase from emigration since the first Marshall family: hence the name. I will say of this region; that a family can live cheaper than in any other part of Liberia that I know anything about. Here you are in a good farming community, (native farming.) Rice grows in abundance, and can be had in the proper rice season for about thirty cents per kroo or half bushel. Cassadas grow in great abundance, and can be bought for almost nothing. \* \* \*

The Junk river is one of the best in the Republic for fish. The large mullet is taken here in great abundance, and is a superior fish; it eats much like the shad when fresh—it is by far the best fish in this country. There is also an abundance of oysters of the very best quality, and easy to catch. The principal food of the citizens in the dry season is fish and oysters. I lived on this fare for some two and a half years, and was no ways tired of it. Had things been left to my choice, I would have gladly remained at Marshall. The people of this settlement are the most happy people that I ever saw; they are sure of enough to eat, and that seems to be all they care for; they make no effort to improve the place or the land, but eat fish and oysters, cassada and rice, and talk politics. They all trade a little, and are an exception to all others.” \* \* \*

“On the whole our beloved little Republic is on the advance; and in spite of all that can be done by her enemies in the United States, she will grow into greatness; although a Nesbit, and a Delany, a Purvis, and a host of others, have sworn that she shall not prosper. She will let them see that they have not the power to

stop her progress. Her churches, her schools, her benevolent societies, all tell to the world that she lives in the age of improvement, and cannot be held back by designing men, neither white nor black. She is now reckoned among the nations of the earth; and who is he that can tell what is in the future for her. Carthage was once smaller than Liberia, and to what greatness did she rise in five centuries. Liberia is on the same continent, and after a lapse of some two thousand years, who knows but that another as great as Carthage is to arise, to give laws to the nations of Africa, if not to foreign nations? We have plenty of nations within our own limits that we can and will give laws to, and teach them the customs of civilized life; and they are already beginning to look up to us for this; and it is not unfrequent that we are called upon, to settle their disputes and wars, which we always do in an amicable way, and make all parties satisfied.

“The time will come when Liberia will be regarded in a far different light, with such men at her helm as she has had to guide her since her national existence. She must advance and that rapidly.” \* \* \*

“In a century from this time, the offspring of her now most inveterate enemies amongst the colored race will be seeking protection under her wings. Yes, though men may talk and write and threaten, yet they cannot stop the advancement of truth, liberty and civilization. These things will advance in spite of all the combined powers of the world or hell.”

Mr. Williams, soon after his arrival in Africa, became connected with the missionary operations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, first being appointed to the charge of a small society at Marshall, where he labored for two years. Here he

lost his wife, who died in full confidence in her Redeemer. The Conference then appointed him, contrary to his preferences, to a station at Cape Mount. He observes:

“But I am a believer in the itinerant plan, and as far as civilized communities are concerned, I believe there is no plan like it. But for the native work, I do think, that a preacher who is accepted of them ought not to be removed, until death removes him; he should learn their language, live among them, and become one of them.”

Mr. Williams arrived at Cape Mount on the first of January, 1857, and found things peaceful among his brethren. But his labors were not confined to the settlement, but extended to the native population of the Vey Country. He was astonished at the degree of intelligence found among these people. They appeared anxious for instruction, and the chiefs willing for the establishment of schools in their towns. The description of his visit to one of these towns will be read with interest.

“Among other places I visited Gordonama, an interior town, situated twenty-five miles from the coast. I found the path, or rather the water-course, much obstructed by roots, logs and trees; and after spending part of two days in getting to the head of navigation, I at last arrived there, and then walked about four and a half hours to get to the town. It was dark when I arrived, and I could see but little; so I got supper and went to bed for the night. I got up early in the morning and was astonished at what I saw. The house that I lodged in was the largest in the place, and it was truly a fine house.

It was on the public square where all the town meetings are held. They held a meeting the night that I was there, and I was much interested with the affair. About seven o'clock the big bell, suspended at one end of the house in which I lodged, was rung, and a boy could be heard proclaiming through the street, and calling all the people together. I went to the piazza and took a seat, to see what was to be done. A young man, that spoke English very well, came and seated himself by my side, and told me that the people were called to hear words from the king, who was absent at that time. It was concerning a report that a neighboring town was preparing to make war on this town, and he warned his people to be ready; that they should call all the people from the small towns, and from the farms, and should keep a strict watch; and if any thing happened, that they should dispatch a herald to him immediately. This was about the amount of the address, which was given by a young man of beautiful countenance. His mien was erect while he was addressing the people. Speaking of the bravery of his townsmen and the feats they had done in wars, he became most intensely excited. He would throw up his arms and his head, and his whole gesture was grand and vehement. When about to conclude, he threw up his spear in the air and yelled in the most wild and frightful manner, that alarmed me no little. The yell was responded to by the whole assembly. And now came fun: the banjos struck up, and the drum began to play, and all was commotion. The whole company fell into a regular dance. No women are allowed at these meetings. I was somewhat amused at several very old men, who were so old that they could not get their feet up, but would stand still, and all animation, lift the heel and try to keep time to the music. After spending twenty

or thirty minutes in this way, the whole company dispersed, and in a few minutes more all was still throughout the town, with the exception of the sentinel's call. I thought while thus looking at the proceeding of this evening, if this people could be brought into civilized habits, what a noble people they would be. The Vey people are surely a superior people, and a remarkably good looking set of men.

"I took a stroll around town, and I saw much industry. The people were spinning and weaving, and making crockery ware; it presented quite a business appearance. I stopped to notice how the women spun their cotton, and was astonished at the simplicity of the machine. It was nothing more than a stick with a socket on the one end and a split in the other; the socket end went down, and an oyster shell served to let it spin in; the cotton thread was fastened to the stick or spindle, and the operator would start it with the thumb and finger, and while the speed would keep up, she would make the best of her time in letting out the thread, and when the speed would cease, she would wind up what she had let out and start it again. Thus by a continuous application of thumb and finger, the speed would be kept up all day, and quite an amount of thread made. I next stopped in a weaver's shop, and this was about as strange as the spinning. He has his reeds and gears as any other weaver, but they are of a diminutive size; the reeds are not more than from four to six inches in width, and hence they do not make any cloth wider than this. But to make up this deficiency they will sow piece to piece, until they have it as wide as they may want it. I have seen some most beautiful cloths made in this rude way, and they are quite an article of trade on the coast.

"After looking at all the curiosities, I returned to my room to await breakfast,

and in due time there was brought me a large bowl of rice and palavar sauce, and a pitcher of cold water. I took breakfast, and then walked out to take a look at the suspension bridge that crossed the river, or creek. I had crossed it the evening before, but I could not see what it was like, as it was dark; when I approached it now, I saw a bridge constructed on the same principle on which that of Roebling's Wire Suspension Bridges are constructed. Here vines are used instead of wire: vine after vine has been laid across the river, until it has become of sufficient strength, and then the whole is wrapped with another vine, which forms it into a body of some five or six inches in diameter. After the two side pieces are thus put up, they have then worked it with a kind of basket work, and completed it by ties from the centre, that pass to either side, and fasten to a tree. Take the bridge as a whole, it is about one of the greatest curiosities that I have met with in Africa. The stream over which the bridge passes is sixty or eighty feet wide." \* \*

"After viewing this bridge, I returned to my lodgings, and received the head men of the city, to have a talk with them about the prospects for mission operations among them. I met some six or eight of the principal men, and they gave me much encouragement. They told me that Kain was very favorable to every thing that would give his people knowledge, and for that purpose he had a Mandingo God-man in his town. I told them that our God-palaver was much better than the Mandingo's, and our books would learn them more sense. These head men were all willing that operations should be commenced in their town, with the exception of one. He was the chief warrior, and was called a Sofily man. It was said of him, that he could approach an army of any number without being perceived. He

had the power to blind the eyes of all, and walk amongst the enemy and see all they were doing and depart, and no one could be the wiser. I, of course, believed as much of this as I pleased; but this man was opposed to my coming to the town as a preacher or a teacher—he thought that they did not need my instruction, and would not have any thing to say to me afterwards. But by the rest of these head men I was treated with much kindness. They told me that I should make myself easy, as this was my town.

“My house was continually beset by a host of women and children, who were led there by curiosity to see the white God-man, as they called me. I was perhaps the first preacher that had ever visited this place, and they all wondered, no doubt, what was to be the result of my visit. After the consultation with the chiefs, I invited them all to come in the evening and hear me talk God-palaver; and when the evening came, the room, which was about twenty feet square, was filled with those that wished to hear what was to be said. After all were seated on the floor, or on such things as they could get to set upon, I told them by an interpreter, that before I talked to them, I must talk to God; and to do this, I told them they must all get on their knees. I was obeyed, and all of us knelt down before God in this heathen town, and perhaps the most for the first time in their lives. I prayed to the great Giver of all good to meet me on this occasion, and give the words that I was about to utter, power to reach the hearts of this poor benighted people; and while I thus prayed, the spirit of the Lord came upon me, and I was much blessed, and felt greatly encouraged to talk to this people. After prayer, I spoke to them of God’s power, and of his mercy and goodness. They seemed to sanction all that I said, and listened with the utmost attention. I spoke about twenty

minutes, and after I was done, they all seemed pleased with what they had heard. I concluded the exercise with prayer, and dismissed the congregation. I was so much encouraged by what I had seen, and the impressions that I thought were made, that I made up my mind to attend to this people regularly. And although the distance was great, yet I hoped to be able to visit them at least once a month. This visit was made in the latter end of January, 1857. But in my arrangements I was frustrated. I was not in good health at the time I paid this visit, and on going home my health became so very poor that I thought it prudent to remain in the settlement, and confine my labors to it. But I had frequent opportunities to talk with the natives, and I met Kain when he came down on business with the government, and had frequent conversations with him on the subject of a mission at his place; he is perfectly willing that it should be, and indeed is anxious to have a school in his town, and promises to protect the missionary whoever he may be. He himself is fond of talking on the subject of the Christian religion, and while in the settlement he visited the church several times. He often calls at my house to converse with me, and of course I always turn the subject of conversation upon religion. He is quite intelligent, and speaks English very well.

“I consider the town of Gordonama of more importance as a mission post than any other place in my knowledge; and I am quite extensively acquainted in the Bassa country, having lived in it for upwards of two years. This place is important on account of its large population. Kain tells me that he can muster for the field five hundred and sixty men, which would make the population at least fifteen hundred. Now, in this number, there are many that are at least half civilized, having lived with the settlers when young. Many speak English very well, and it

would not take a great deal of labor to secure their influence at least; and, in some cases, some of this class might embrace religion, which would advance the cause very much.

“Again, this place would be of great importance, because, that missionaries residing here, could receive their supplies with much more ease than from any other large town that I know of. They can be brought within twelve or fifteen miles of the town, and then it can be packed by natives from this place for a small amount.

“Another reason that I would give, which in my opinion adds importance to the place—it is a kind of depot to the interior trade—the interior people bring their stuff thus far and barter it with this people and return home. It is but seldom that the bushman ever beholds the sea-coast. This is law; and this law is made by the people of Gordonama and the neighboring towns. It certainly is very unjust, and ought to be done away. Now, the missionary would be able to exert an influence to have this matter set right; and more than this, these bushmen would hear the gospel, and would carry the tidings of it into the interior with them, and excite the people of their region to have the like operation among them. It would prove a great key to the vast Goulah and Mandingo countries.” \* \* \*

“I trust in God that this country's redemption draws nigh. Oh! that God may inspire the hearts of many to lay hold of this important work; and may every one that enlists, enlist with the motto of a sainted Cox as their watchword: ‘Though a thousand fall, let not Africa be abandoned.’ There are many more important places in this region that might be occupied with profit. Medenia is a most beautiful little place, and its head man quite a gentleman; but not so favorable to the preaching of the gospel amongst his people. There is Sugary, another small place owned by King Sandfish, an old man of

at least eighty years; his head and beard as white as wool; he is very pleasant in his manners, and quite a friend to the Liberians, and does much for them. He is a very strict Mahomedan, but yet he allows any one to come to his town and preach the Christian religion. I visited his place once, and expect to make it one of my regular preaching places.”

We are gratified to know that the writer of this very sensible and useful pamphlet, has with his wife taken his departure in the *MARY CAROLINE STEVENS*, to resume the discharge of his missionary labors in Liberia. A vast field and most noble work is before him. Let the following passage from his pamphlet be well considered :

“How strange that a cause so good and holy, and having for its object the salvation of millions and the glory of God, can be opposed by men who call themselves Christians! But it is even so. They are to be found too in the ranks of colored men, who wish the world to look on them as champions of philanthropy. Yes, they speak great swelling words, and wish to throw every barrier in the way of Africa's enlightenment.

“Now, we contend that all those who oppose Liberia oppose the mission operation in Africa. Liberia is the missionary's protection; and we do say that the operation would be much retarded if Liberia, as a nation, was blotted out. The government exercises an influence over the surrounding country that could not be exerted by any other human means. The natives know very well that if the missionaries are interrupted they will be held accountable to the government for a breach of treaty; but we argue that the opponents of Liberia affect the missionary operation in another way, and that is, they strive

to prejudice the minds of the pious against this country, and thereby prevent many a good man, who might make a useful missionary here, from coming. There no doubt have been thousands, who were desirous of coming to Liberia, prevented from coming by the influence of the enemies of this country. Now we contend that they are not doing Liberia itself any material harm by this course, but the mission suffers. It wants men, and good men, to shoulder the Cross of Christ, and proclaim the glad news of salvation to a perishing multitude. We are bold to say

that there are hundreds now in the United States that, if left to the convictions of their own minds, would embrace the first opportunity of coming to this land; but when those convictions are known to the public there are a host that rally in all their strength, and are determined that they shall not go to a country where they could be useful to themselves and to others. They employ every means within their reach to carry out their plans, and very frequently, regardless of all truth, they will assert things of Liberia that were never heard of or thought of before."

#### Report of the Rev. John Seys.

*To the President and Members of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society:*

GENTLEMEN:—Having been permitted, in the providence of God, to return to the United States, and to my family and home, after accomplishing the special mission to Africa with which I was honored by your Society, I regard it as my duty, in addition to my monthly and sometimes more frequent communications to the Corresponding and Financial Secretaries, and also in addition to the personal interview and hearing with which I was favored on the evening of the 16th ultimo, to forward to you a more concentrated and yet comprehensive report of the condition and prospects of the new settlement which was more particularly the object of my special agency, as well as of the condition and prospects of the various settlements in Liberia as a whole.

With regard to Careysburgh, I am more and more convinced that the selection of the site for that interior settlement was most signally providential.

Nothing can exceed its locality, taking every thing into the account, as adapted to the formation of a healthful, productive,

agricultural settlement. The elevation, as more subsequent experience has convinced me, is at least 500 feet from the level of the sea. The forests abound with more than thirty different kinds of superior timber, all of which are adapted to house building, or furniture, or the wheels and other machinery for extensive manufactories. The soil is exceedingly fertile, as more than six months trial of a large proportion of all the fruits and vegetables and grains of the torrid zone afforded me ample proof. The water is excellent, gushing out of the sides of the mountain in never-failing springs, and forming rills which supply streams well adapted for mills wrought by water-power. The natives all around are peaceable, friendly, and seem to appreciate the high advantages to them of such a settlement right in their midst, where, instead of having to perform long journeys to Millsburgh, or Monrovia, to barter their rice, corn, eddoes, palm-oil, venison, fowls, and other commodities, for cloths, tobacco, pipes, &c. &c., they can immediately resort and furnish themselves with all that they need. Add to this, that until beasts of burden can be imported, and a road made to the St. Paul's River, adapted to carts and wagons, these



natives can be hired at a moderate rate, and to any number, to carry on their backs all the provisions, goods, furniture, baggage, and everything else which may be required to be brought into the settlement for the use and sustenance of its population. I may not omit in this connection to remark, that Mount Fawblee, on which the town of Careysburgh is built, contains an immense amount of iron ore, nay of pure iron, almost incredible. Judges of this, men in my employ on the mountain, and visitors, persons accustomed before they left the United States to work in iron, familiar with furnaces and forges, with smelting, and tempering, and castings in iron, all pronounce it the purest specimen of the metal they ever saw.

In a box containing thirty-two specimens of the wood of our mountain, which at his request I brought for Rev. Mr. Gurley, there are several pieces of the iron, specimens gathered by myself.

Cotton of the best and finest kind I ever saw, may be raised with very little expense and in any quantity. A variety which abounds among the Goulahs differs from any I ever knew in the West Indies, and deserves particular mention in this report. Instead of one seed here and there found in the boll, to which the fibre clings, the *Goulah* cotton produces much larger, richer bolls, and there are seven seeds, as in a specimen now before me while I write, closely compacted together, like two rows of peas without a pod, covered with a staple of unrivaled softness and richness of texture. From all I could gather, I am inclined to believe this cotton indigenous to Western Africa. I need not say it is perennial. I have brought to the United States several samples.

The proximity of Careysburgh to the St. Paul's River and to Monrovia, though it is sufficiently remote to secure its superior healthfulness, is such, that by

making previous arrangements to avoid detention on the river, the distance can be accomplished in twelve hours steady traveling. On receiving information of the arrival of the M. C. Stevens, I went down from Careysburgh to Monrovia in precisely that time. In the rainy season, however, and in ascending the river with emigrants, it would be necessary to spend one night on the way.

Such is the place, the continued patronage of which I would plead for in this report. If life and health have been, and still are, *desiderata* in reference to colored emigrants from this country to Africa, then these have been secured by the settling of Careysburgh. The original twenty-two pioneers, men, women and children, who arrived on the Mount January 30th, were all alive and well on the 11th of September, the date of my last advices from Mr. Paxton, who was employed by me as sub-agent until the pleasure of the Executive Committee could be known. Of some thirty-four or five who had suffered much from fever on the lower lands along the St. Paul's, and who took refuge in our mountain settlement, all whom I left there have recovered, save one young woman, who died of pleurisy. The mechanics and laborers employed in the formation of the settlement, old residents in other towns, have many of them drawn their lots, were building on them, and some had removed their families, determined to make Careysburgh their future home.

The law enacted by the Legislature, which was deemed so oppressive by the friends of colonization in the United States, will no doubt be modified if not rescinded at its next session. In my official intercourse and correspondence with His Excellency President Benson, I found him very much disposed to do all in his power to conciliate the continued friendship and good wishes of the American Colonization Society and its supporters. I cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that

the people of Liberia would regard it as the greatest calamity that could befall them, should the friends of African colonization in this country withdraw their patronage and cease to promote emigration to Liberia.

I forward to you, accompanying this report, the original document by which the kings and head-men of the Queah people, for certain stipulated sums not exceeding *fifty dollars*, and on certain conditions, cede to the American Colonization Society a tract of country which is designated, containing twenty miles square. Of this tract, the town of Careysburgh is the centre, and it will be territory sufficient to afford homes for thousands of emigrants, and for many years to come.

I would now suggest, respectfully, that in sending additional emigrations to Careysburgh, the families and numbers going there be fixed upon and designated in this country before the day of sailing. Much perplexity will be saved your agents in Liberia by pursuing a course like this, in reference to that as well as other settlements.

And now, in reference to the class of emigrants best suited to our new settlement in the interior, I would by all means suggest that emancipated slaves be preferred to others. We want laborious, hardy, experienced agriculturists. Send such men as Douglas, Barrett, Walker, Scott, Coleman, and Mickey, who came from the Terrill estate, Albemarle County, Va., and such a man as Abel Garner, from Mobile, Alabama, and the settlement will prosper and flourish. Men who can cultivate the soil, and are not ashamed to do it, are those most needed in Liberia, and particularly in the interior.

Permit me now to offer a few remarks in reference to the other settlements of the Republic of Liberia as a whole. Notwithstanding the exclusive character of my recent agency, which prevented me from visiting all the settlements, I endeavored to make myself acquainted with the condi-

tion and wants of those places which I could not visit, and would submit a few suggestions.

Of the settlements to which profitable emigrations might be sent for some years independently of Careysburgh, I would say Sinoe, Cape Palmas, Robertsport, and Bassa, deserve particular attention.

*Sinoe* needs reinforcement by emigration; and such is the firm basis on which the late peace with the natives was formed, that no apprehension whatever should deter emigrants from going there on that score. It is a fine agricultural country, rich in fertile soil, and finely watered. The new Receptacles which have been sent out and are by this time erected, afford another reason why that place should be considered first in the list of claimants for accessions to its population.

*Cape Palmas* was never more in a condition to receive and make comfortable additional emigrations. Old grudges and quarrels between the native tribes, in which the colonists became more or less implicated, led to a disastrous war, which ended in the loss of a number of the latter, and so reduced them as to eventuate in their seeking and obtaining annexation to the Republic as a County. They now enjoy the protection of the government of Liberia, more frequent and regular intercourse with Monrovia, the seat of government, and the late treaty of peace with the hostile tribes has actually placed that county in a position more promising than Cape Palmas as an independent State had ever enjoyed.

*Robertsport*, a settlement not two years old, has grown rapidly, and in point of healthful location stands next to Careysburgh. It deserves to be sustained, but it is doubtful whether the last two places named ought not to take precedence in reference to being replenished with emigrants, because of the ravages which war has made among them. Robertsport could not suffer by withholding any addition to

her population for one or two trips of the colonization ship, while the settlements of Sinoe and Palmas must retrograde unless thus sustained.

Bassa makes but little improvement in her towns, but up in the farm lands of the county, the people, especially of Bexley, are making a praiseworthy effort in the cultivation of sugar cane and coffee. I was informed by very credible authority, that more coffee is raised, prepared and exported from Bassa County than any other part of Liberia. An emigration of industrious agriculturists, located on the banks of the St. John's River, both on the Bexley side and opposite, might serve to give a fresh impulse to the people and help to develop the resources of that fine and fertile soil.

In conclusion, I cannot omit the opportunity of saying that the friends of colonization have every reason to be encouraged. If Liberia as a whole has not come up to the largest expectations of her friends, the fact cannot be denied that her progress is unparalleled in the history of other colonies. With much to struggle with, innumerable difficulties to overcome, she is there, alive and prospering, a noble monument of American philanthropy, a remarkable instance of the friendship of European nations for the colored race, and the most indisputable evidence of the capabilities of that race for self-government.

Send her but men, men of the right stamp, afford her but the means, yet for a while, of sustaining her institutions of literature and religion, and she will yet fulfil the highest and noblest destinies for which the God of the nations of the earth, and the different races of men, has raised her up.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your most respectful and  
Obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS.

Special Agent A. C. S.

Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1857.

#### CESSION OF TERRITORY.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That an agreement is this day entered upon between John Seys, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society, by and with the consent of His Excellency S. A. Benson, President of the Republic of Liberia, on the one part, and Gayizon, alias Tom Peter, and Zoda Quee, the principal kings, chiefs and head-men of the Queah Country, by and with the consent of all the other head-men and gentlemen who have been consulted, on the other part; That first,

The said Gayizon and Zoda Quee, and all the head-men they represent, by these presents do cede over to the said John Seys, for the use of the said American Colonization Society, subject to the laws of the Republic of Liberia, all that hilly country known as *Mount Fawblee*, containing a tract of country twenty miles square, beginning at a certain large cotton tree, and running due north and south each way ten miles, and from those points running east and west each way ten miles, they forming a square of twenty miles aforesaid, the said cotton tree being the centre. That, secondly,

The said John Seys, for and in the behalf of the said American Colonization Society, is to be allowed the privilege of erecting towns, making farms, settling American immigrants, all under the laws of the said Republic of Liberia, and in no wise to be hindered, he, or any of the said Americans, in his or their access to and from the St. Paul's River, or in the transportation to and fro of any quantity of trade goods, or provisions, which he or they may see fit to import. That, thirdly,

The said John Seys shall have the privilege of introducing the Christian religion, erecting churches for the worship of the only true and wise God, inviting ministers of the Gospel to come in and dwell and teach the people, and all such privileges he, and all such ministers, shall be protected in, by said Gayizon, Zoda Quee,

and all the head-men and gentlemen they represent, from any molestation on the part of others.

The said John Seys, on the other part, here binds himself and the said American Colonization Society, by and with the consent of the authorities of the Republic of Liberia, *first*, not to molest any of the natives who are already settled in towns or half towns within the said twenty miles square, not to hinder any who may desire peaceably to come in and make towns and dwell there hereafter; provided, nevertheless, that they shall not interfere with any land already occupied, or surveyed to be occupied, by American settlers.

*Secondly*. To cause to be introduced all laws of the Republic of Liberia, the appointment by His Excellency the President and the Legislature, of all necessary magistrates, constables, and other officers of justice, that all the people of the country may be defended in their rights by the authorities of Liberia, and be considered as citizens of said Republic.

That, *thirdly*, the said John Seys shall cause to be organized, through his influence with the authorities of the Republic of

Liberia, a military company, who shall be well equipped and in good condition, the better for the defence of the American settlers as well as the said allies and their dependents, viz: Gayizon, Zoda Quee, and all the other head-men and gentlemen of the Queah Country.

That, *fourthly*, the said John Seys shall make a present to the said Gayizon and to Zoda Quee, on the arrival of the ship John Stevens, so soon as the houses required shall all be built, and the immigrants who come out in her to settle on Mount Faw-blee have arrived and are settled in those houses, of no less than *fifty bars* each of such trade goods as he may name.

Witness our hands this 13th December, 1856.

JOHN SEYS,

*Sp. Agent A. C. S.*

his

GATIZON X or Tom Peter.  
mark.

his

ZODA X QUEE.

mark.

Witness:

Jno. A. Clarke,

Saunders A. Campion.

### Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTERS OF AN INTELLIGENT FRIEND IN GEORGIA.

"It may be, in the mysterious providence of God, that the meditated attack on the Colonization Society is designed to promote the good of that philanthropic plan, by calling attention to it, and calling forth the energies and talents of its friends.

\* \* \* Our friends, I hope, will be ready and studious and bring the mature powers of a colossal intellect to illustrate the indispensibility of the Society, and the frightful impropriety of re-enacting the transmission here of slaves from Africa. No government openly favors it at this time."

After expressing himself in the strongest terms against any attempts at the South either to re-open the slave trade or prohibit emancipation in connection with coloniza-

tion in Africa, and the vehement opposition at the North to any measures tending to a separation of the white and colored races, in utter contempt, as he thinks, of sacred history, he adds:

"My voice, to you and to such other colonization friends as will hear me, is to TAKE HEARD and go on boldly; to trust in JEHOVAH; and establish Christianity in Africa, by the most sure and expeditious means, that of colonization and missionary labors. Every colony is tried. God trieth men. Move on, gentlemen, with ever accumulating enterprize, energy, and certainty.

"Make accesses from the coast to the healthy mountains; promote industry, a self-directed labor; a reliance, by the sons of Africa, each on himself. Teach their children with suitable and enlivening books,

that will plant in charity the indomitable principle that makes for harmless success, into minds and hearts that for ages have been torpid. \* \* The African can be a christian, as dear to Christ as any of us, in his own way, of course different from our own customs. How absurd to deem him a heathen still, because he does not model, strictly model after our refinement. Liberia and Ethiopia will be christian; but manifest this character by a different habit from ours, but all in Christ."

In another letter this gentleman, among other things, says:

"The African slave trade, therefore, was a great error, and productive of much evil; and its attempted revival indicates the insanity of the designers.

"Our own way is clear and providential. The well being of our country, and the civilization and evangelization of Africa. In Liberia the black man assumes his legitimate character, and we have every prospect of hope for him.

"If our countrymen could think as I do, I believe the Colonization Society would be highly favored, even nationally.

"I like Mr. Blyden's Address. I hope the Liberians will pattern by his counsels."

GENEROUS BEQUESTS TO THE SOCIETY.

*Will of Seth Grosvenor, Esq., of New York.*

This gentleman, recently deceased, has made the following provisions by will:

To sell all his real estate lying within the State of New York, ten thousand dollars to be appropriated to the purchase of lots in Greenwood Cemetery, or in Hudson, as his executors may elect; a handsome granite or marble tomb to be erected therein, and this to be reserved for a family vault. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for funeral charges; ten thousand dollars to be given to his executors, in place of legal fees.

- To his sister Eliza, - - - \$40,000
- To Lucia Seymour, - - - 20,000
- Cornelia Grosvenor, - - - 10,000
- The children of Cornelia G., 35,000
- Seth H. Grosvenor, - - - 30,000
- Seth B. Grosvenor, - - - 20,000
- Sarah Porter, - - - 20,000
- Seth G. Porter, - - - 5,000
- Abby A. Grosvenor, - - - 5,000
- Charles P. Grosvenor, - - 5,000
- Elisha W. Teackle, - - - 10,000
- Thomas G. Talcott, - - - 10,000
- Frederick G. Stanley, - - 10,000
- Godfrey Grosvenor, - - - 3,000
- Seth Grosvenor, - - - 3,000
- Godfrey Grosvenor (brother) 75,000

- Marcia Abbe (sister) - - - - 75,000
- Seth G. Babcock, - - - - 10,000
- Seth G. House, - - - - 5,000
- Grosvenor Starr, - - - - 5,000
- Ann G. King, - - - - 6,000
- Grosvenor Decamp, - - - - 2,000
- Lying-in-Asylum, - - - - 10,000
- American Bible Society, - - - 10,000
- American Home Miss., - - - 10,000
- American Colonization Society, 10,000
- Pres. Board of Education, - - 10,000
- New York Historical Society, - 10,000
- Deaf and Dumb Asylum, - - - 10,000
- Aged Indigent Females, - - - 10,000
- Society for amel'ing con. of Jews, 10,000
- Am. Sunday School Society, - 10,000
- American Tract Society, - - - 10,000
- Mercantile Library Association, 10,000
- Institution for the Blind, - - - 10,000
- New York Hospital, - - - - 15,000

Corporation of Buffalo, ten thousand dollars for a public library building, and thirty thousand dollars to provide the same with books.

Board of Education, New York, thirty thousand dollars, the interest to furnish books for the Free Academy.

The residue of Mr. Grosvenor's estate to go to his family connections.

The will appoints Seth H. Grosvenor and Seth Grosvenor Babcock, Esqrs., executors to his estate.

THE will of Dr. Collins, of Williamsburgh, Mass., leaves \$7,000 to the American Colonization Society, and \$15,000 to establish a School Fund in Williamsburgh.

FROM YORUBA, LAGOS AND SIERRA LEONE.

*Revival of the Slave Trade.*

We have been favored with a personal interview with the Rev. Mr. CASON, missionary of the Baptist Southern Board of Missions, who has just returned (with his lady in very feeble health) from labors for nearly a year in Yoruba. The Baptist Mission Stations in that inviting country are in a quiet and encouraging condition. The Church of England's missionaries at Abeokuta are acquiring influence, and in one of their churches, (of which there are five or six,) under the care of the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Mr. Cason saw a crowded congregation, mostly in English dress, and making responses during the service in the English language. We regret to say, that he testifies to a revival of the slave

trade among the Abbeokutans, (who have seized and sold some of the Egba people,) and at Lagos and its vicinity. Mr. Cason learned at Sierra Leone, that frequent captures of slave ships had been made on the coast and the prizes brought into that harbor. We learn also, by the latest advices from Sierra Leone, October 21st, that

“Two slave prizes were at anchor at Sierra Leone. The trade was carried on with much activity, chiefly under the American flag. In consequence of the statement of a negro who swam from an American ship, the vessel had been seized by a British cruiser, but was restored after a satisfactory explanation.”

We copy the following from an English paper:

“The continued prosecution of the slave trade tends directly to check legitimate commerce, and gives the signal for inter-tribal war, for the purpose of capturing men to sell into captivity. The following letter from Lagos will be perused with interest, as confirmatory of these views:

“Our commerce here and at Palma is increasing rapidly, and if we could put down the slave trade, in five years Lagos alone would export in palm oil, cotton, and other productions, a million sterling in value. Notwithstanding the impediment of a contraband bar, by the end of this month the total export of palm oil from this, will equal the export of the whole of last year—4,000 tons. The increase of Palma is still greater. We should have shewn better here had not the Egbas been confined to Abbeokuta, three of the best months of the dry season, expecting an attack from Dahomey. Last year they brought to Lagos 1,500 tons of oil; this year hardly 500 tons. Now they are gone in great force to war, or rather to catch slaves for the great market at Whydah, where the trade has taken a rather sudden spring these few months past. The squadron, however, have somewhat lowered the profits of the speculators in human flesh. One vessel was captured with seventy slaves, another lately with 270 slaves by the *Teazer*; both are on their way to Sierra Leone for adjudication. These, with the *Adams Gray* and her \$25,000, will be a small drawback. There are still three vessels watching an opportunity: all are under American colors and papers, which they keep till the moment before capture, when they are sunk.

“Our African Nero, Kosokoh, threatens

us with a nocturnal visit, to burn, sack, and destroy. He has lately given us to understand that he is determined to regain Lagos, or die in the attempt; and that he is not going to die and be buried in the bush. Lagos is looked upon by these people as Paris is looked upon by the Parisians—the most delightful town in the world. However, if we do not get the promised little steamer in time for Kosokoh's attempt, we have the *Teazer* here, which can, and has before, crossed the bar. The people of Lagos will retain their allegiance to King Docemo, so long as they see he has British support at hand; but knowing he cannot cope with Kosokoh single-handed, if they see Docemo without this support in the hour of need, they will hasten to make their submission to Kosokoh, and prostrate him, as they know too well his cruel and barbarous disposition when he has the upper hand. This actually took place just four years since.”

THE Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser of July 30th, mentions the condemnation in the Vice Admiralty Court of that place of the prize brigantine *Jupiter*, taken between Whydah and Great Popo, by H. B. M. steam vessel *Antelope*, with her cargo of seventy slaves. The same Journal of the 27th of August, describes the capture of the *Abbot Devereux* of Savannah, by H. B. M. steamer *Teazer*, with 224 Africans. She was intended to carry 400 slaves, but fearing the cruisers, started with a little over half the number. Other captures are reported in the same Journal of the 3d and 16th September. A small vessel, without name or papers, was captured by H. B. M. steamer *Myrmidon*—no slaves on board.

“Information has reached us of the capture of two more slavers, which are now on their way to this port. The one is called the *William Clark*, and was, up to within a few minutes of her capture, under American colors. The other is a Spanish barque, laden with merchandize.”

Among the Africans landed from the *Devereux* was a young woman, who stated that she was a grand-daughter of Sodeke, the Abbeokuta chief who first welcomed the missionaries to that place. His Excellency the Governor kindly offered to

place her under the care of agents of the Church Missionary Society, that she might be early restored to her friends.

**SLAVE VESSELS.**—Three of the slave vessels recently captured and taken into Havana, are said to have been built with Boston and Portland capital, and when captured, Eastern people were on board as officers and part of the crews. Another of the vessels had been owned by parties in Massachusetts, Maine and New York, and was sold with the knowledge that she was intended for the slave trade. One had 460 Africans on board, and another 116. Let not the slave oligarchy despair, so long as northern men can be found to carry on the African slave trade, there will be no difficulty in keeping up a pro-slavery political party at the north under the stimulus of the spoils of office.—*Portland Advertiser.*

**FROM HAVANA.—TRIAL OF CAPT. PALMER,  
—CAPTURE OF OTHER SLAVERS.**

*Havana, October 23*

The trial of Geo. Palmer, the captain of the slave barque Gen. Paez, that was captured near Cardenas, is progressing rapidly. and I have been informed that he will be able to prove his innocence of all complicity in the affair. His vessel was chartered in New York to proceed to St. Thomas and from there to the Sombrero Islands for a load of guano. In case he did not succeed in procuring the guano, he was directed to return to St. Thomas for instructions. The charter party, bills of lading, and all the papers corroborate this. Palmer says that after he left the Narrows, he was boarded by a steamer which brought a passenger for him. This man, shortly after coming on board, handed him a letter, signed by the supposed owner, Cabindo, ordering him to proceed to the coast of Africa, for a cargo of negroes. This the captain objected to do: whereupon the crew, principally Spaniards and Portuguese, forcibly deprived him of the command, and he was virtually made a prisoner on board of his own ship. Palmer states that he destroyed his colors to prevent them from being made use of by the Spanish captain.

The whole evidence so far adduced is strongly favorable to his acquittal. The only suspicious document brought against him is the letter handed him by the Spanish captain after leaving New York. The sailors have all testified to a man that he had nothing at all to do with the voyage to Africa. This case is an interesting one,

connected as it is with a piratical seizure of an American vessel on the high seas, and perverting her to unlawful enterprises. If the captain can bring sufficient proofs to substantiate his charges, our Government will be in duty bound to look into this matter. Gen. Concha has manifested the greatest interest in this case, and offered every facility in his power for the furtherance of the ends of justice; but I am afraid that the most that can be done will be to secure the discharge of Palmer. It has not been ascertained who is the owner of the vessel and cargo.

The bark lately captured near Bahia Honda is supposed to be the Zephyr, of Baltimore. Her cargo consisted of 650 young negroes. She had been cruising on the coast for about three weeks, looking for a place to make a landing. The captain and crew were allowed to escape.

Last week another slaver was captured in the Sagua river, by the Governor of that jurisdiction, with about six hundred negroes on board. She is reported here to be the Vesta, of Boston, from which place she sailed about five months ago. Another bark, supposed to be the Clara B. Williams, was captured night before last at Caibariou, by the Spanish war schooner Christina. Concha has taken hold of the matter with so good a will that hardly one of the seventy vessels that have been fitted out for the coast can possibly escape. These expeditions were fitted out under the belief that he would soon be recalled, and his successor's attention too easily engaged with other subjects to devote his energies to the suppression of the slave trade. The blow has been so sudden and unexpected that the negro dealers have all turned mortal enemies of the man they blessed a few months ago as the saviour of the country. A large number of merchants have taken shares in these speculations, and will lose considerably by the operation. The number of "bozales" now in the hands of the Government exceeds three thousand. So far, five vessels have been captured.—*Cor. of the N. O. Picayune.*

**A SLAVE CASE.**—Mr. Lewis Sweet and family, accompanied by a slave girl named Betty, have been spending several months traveling North. Their last stopping place was Lawrence, where a writ of habeas corpus was obtained on the ground that Betty was restrained of her liberty. The parties were brought to this city to-day, and a hearing was had before Chief Justice Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, who were present, stated that they would cheerfully abide by Betty's own choice in the matter.

After the case had been stated by the respective counsel—J. A. Andrews, Esq., for the petitioners in the writ, and Mr. Watson, of Lawrence, for the claimants—Judge Shaw retired with the woman to an adjoining room, for the purpose of ascertaining her wishes, without bias from the presence of those around her. On returning, the Judge stated that it was Betty's voluntary decision to return with her master to Tennessee, and the Court thereupon passed the following order: "That Betty is at liberty to remain in Massachusetts, or to return with her master to Tennessee, as she may see fit." The case was then dismissed, Betty retiring with her master and mistress, apparently contented.

The rumor that a fugitive slave case was pending caused considerable excitement, and attracted a crowd in and about the Court House, and several colored persons made strong but unavailing appeals to Betty to accept the freedom offered to her.—*Boston paper.*

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in a letter recently published, denied, on behalf of the South, the remotest intention or desire to attempt the revival of the foreign slave trade. Upon that point we are constrained to differ from that distinguished statesman, though we entirely agree with what he immediately added, "Such a step would, and in my opinion should, shock the sense of the civilized world. After we have made it piracy, and again and again punished it as such, to legalize and engage in it ourselves would justly subject us to the condemnation of Christendom." The very decided action of the House of Representatives, in placing on record in the strongest terms its official expression of similar sentiments, has doubtless set that matter at rest for some time, but for how long remains to be seen. The tone of some Southern journals of considerable circulation and influence indicates that there are not a few in the South who desire and intend to effect, if possible, the legalization of that horrible traffic; and it may be well for the people of the United States, the overwhelming majority of whom are earnestly opposed to any such dishonorable and retrogressive policy, to remember that there are still some in the Union who are striving to create a public sentiment favorable to their schemes, and still more who are comparatively indifferent upon the subject.

**MOST PHILANTHROPIC PURPOSE.**—The Journal of Commerce publishes extracts

from a private letter from a gentleman in the South, indicating his purpose of emancipating and colonizing more than one hundred slaves, of which he had become possessed by inheritance from his father. This philanthropic spirit, becoming more widely diffused, will enrich Africa and her children with imperishable blessings.

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY celebrated its fourth anniversary in the Madison Square Presbyterian church last Thursday evening. The weather was unfavorable and the attendance small. Gerard Hallock, Esq., the Treasurer, presented the Report:—

Balance in Treasury at last Anniversary, - - - - -	\$3,833 04
Since received in cash, - - - - -	7,465 14

Total cash resources during year,	11,298 18
Payments during the year - - - - -	10,131 93

Balance now in the Treasury - - - - -	1,166 25
Of which has been appropriated, and will soon be called for - - - - -	1,000 00
Leaving an available balance	

in the Treasury of - - - - -	\$166 25
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Besides which, there are outstanding subscriptions, most or all of which believed to be ultimately good, of \$2,850.

**Disbursements.**—For missionaries labor South and their expenses in reaching their fields, \$8,930. Other expenses about 1,200. Total, \$10,131.

Rev. Dr. Stiles, the General Agent, made an interesting Report, exhibiting some of the results of the efforts of the Society. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from Virginia, testified to the importance of the work, and Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., advocated the policy of sustaining the enterprise as a labor of love, and as being in obedience to the great command to preach the gospel to every creature.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

**WEST AFRICAN MISSIONS.**—Mr. Mackey, of the Corisco mission, gives an encouraging account of the Christian department and usefulness of two young men who were received to the communion of the church some months since, one of whom is the principal teacher of the boys' school at Evangasimba, and the other of the



school at Alongo. He mentions another convert who, it was expected, would be received to the church at the next communion season. He had been recently at Fernando Po, where he met the expedition recently fitted out in England for the purpose of exploring both branches of the Niger, and learned definitely their plan of operations. He has no doubt that these explorations will open the way for general missionary efforts in the central regions of Africa.

The Sechuana language is the court language of Central Africa. Dr. Livingston was able to travel comfortably with it 1,500 miles beyond the settlement from which he set out. It has nearly supplanted the languages of many tribes. The Bible has been translated into it by Mr. Moffatt.

AFRICA.—The following are our latest dates, viz. Monrovia, August 21st; Kentucky, August 20th; Settra Kru and Sinou, August 12th. The school at Settra Kru is represented as prosperous, but the number of pupils had to be reduced on account of the scarcity of food. The missionaries at Monrovia were well and they report an interesting state of religious feeling in the church at that place.—*Pres. F. Missionary.*

#### DEATH OF THE HON. LOUIS M'LEAN.

This distinguished gentleman, who had filled with honor and usefulness to his country many high offices of public trust, died recently in Baltimore. For many years he was one of the Vice Presidents of the American Colonization Society.

DEATH OF MRS. WILKINS.—This devoted and heroic lady, so long connected with our Liberia Mission, has gone to heaven. She died at Fort Washington, New York, on the 13th instant. But a few weeks since, or perhaps the last sabbath she spent in the house of God, she addressed the assembly, in her modest and devout manner, on the subject of missions. The impression made on that occasion will never be forgotten by those who heard her. Our Missionary Board have passed appropriate resolutions respecting her decease. We expect a memoir of her, which will, doubtless, deeply interest our readers.—*Christian Adv.*

DEATH OF REV. HUGH H. HOLCOMB.—An extract of a letter from the Rt. Rev. Jno. Payne, Bishop of Africa, to Mr.

Lemuel C. Holcomb, of Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., announces the death of his son, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton Holcomb, a Missionary, who died in the Mission Home, at Cavalla, near Cape Palmas, West Africa, on the 13th day of June 1857, aged 32 years and 19 days.—*Hartford Times.*

GENERAL EMANCIPATION THROUGHOUT THE DUTCH DEPENDENCIES.—It seems that Holland is at last resolved to follow the example of her neighbors in abolishing slavery in her colonies in the West Indies.

We read in the *Curacaohe Courant*, of the 22d inst., an official publication of the Home government preparing the inhabitants for the emancipation of slaves in Curacao, Bonarie, Aruba, St. Eustatius and Saba.

It is pleasing to observe that, while other governments have been the first to adopt this measure, Holland, it would seem, will be the only one that will pay a fair equivalent to the slaveholder for his slave.

The indemnification fixed is as follows; in the islands of Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba and St. Eustatius, the amount of 50f. (about \$20) will be given for a slave under the age of 5 years; from 5 upward unto the age of 10 years, 75 francs, (\$30); from 10 years, upward unto the age of 15 years, 225 francs, (\$90) from 15 years upward unto the age of 20 years, 325 francs, (\$130); from 20 years, upward unto the age of 25 years, 475 francs, (\$190); from 25 years upward unto the age of 35 years, 500 francs, (\$200); from 35 years upward unto the age of 40 years, 450 francs, (\$180); from 40 years upward unto the age of 45 years, 325 francs, (\$130); from 45 years upward unto the age of 50 years, 200 francs, (\$80); from 50 years upward unto the age of 55 years, 75 francs, (\$30); from 55 years upward 50 francs, (\$20.)

On the Island of Saba, for a slave unto the age of 5 years, 50f. (\$20) will be given; from five years upward unto the age of 10 years, 60f. (\$24); from 10 years upward unto the age of 15 years, 175f. (\$70); from 15 years upward unto the age of 20 years, 275f. (\$110); from 20 years upward unto the age of 25 years, 375f. (\$150); from 25 years upward unto the age of 35 years, 405f. (\$162); from 35 years upward unto the age of 40 years, 350f. (\$140); from 40 years upward unto the age of 45 years, 250f. (\$100); from 45 years upward unto the age of 50 years, 150f. (\$60); from 50 years upward unto the age of 55 years 60f. (\$24); from 55 years upward, 50f. (\$20).

For sick slaves, a reduced price will be

paid, which is to be fixed after the slave has been examined by two physicians, one appointed by Government and the other by the owner thereof.

No indemnification will be given for slaves infected with leprosy or any other contaminating diseases, for runaway slaves who have been absent more than two years, or for those condemned to hard work and whose punishment will only expire after four years.

Slaves emancipated by Government are subject to the vigilance of functionaries paid by Government for that purpose, and bearing the name of district masters. The emancipated slaves are obliged to assume a family name, which will go over to their children. All those from the age of 20 to 50 years of age can be called upon by turns to work for the state, which will pay them reasonable wages. All this will be arranged in such a manner as to insure satisfaction.

All emancipated slaves are obliged to contribute to the formation of a fund destined to pay back to the state the expenses of their emancipation. They are to enjoy religious instruction, and schools will be provided for their children by the Government. The emissaries for that purpose will also be appointed by Government.

Whilst their privileges as citizens will in some cases be defined, they will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the rest of the inhabitants.

All quarrels which may arise between themselves, or between them and the rest

of the inhabitants, will be decided by the District Master superintending the quarter in which the disputants reside.

Payment will be made by Government immediately after the delivery is made in bonds on the colonial chest, or on the national treasury.

Children of emancipated parents born after the proclamation of this law are free, and not subject to the restrictions which their emancipated parents are under; and they are to remain under the control of their parents to the age of twelve years.

The date for the emancipation of the slaves is to be fixed by the Home Government.—*St. Thomas Tidende.*

**DECEASED.**—James G. Birney died at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday. He was born in 1793, at Danville, Ky. He was engaged for a time as an agent of the American Colonization Society, and wrote in its defence. His views subsequently inclined him to act with the anti-slavery party, though his last publication was decidedly favorable to the settlement of free people of color in Liberia. He was widely known as the anti-slavery candidate for the Presidency in 1844. His death was caused by paralysis, aggravated by heart disease. He was a man of generous impulses and kindly affections.

**Errata.**—Put name of Thos. Lawrence where omitted in List of Emigrants, page 358—making the number 164.

**Annual Meeting of the Society.**

THE Society and Board of Directors will hold their next Annual Meeting on the third Tuesday (19th) of January, 1858, in this city. Matters of deep interest, touching the multiplication of Interior Settlements in Liberia, communication by roads with these and the neighboring

tribes; the slave trade; exploration of the Niger; Colonization on other parts of the African coast, and the great opening resources for African commerce; also, the means to be adopted for increasing the income of the Society, will doubtless receive the consideration they deserve.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of Nov. to the 20th of Dec., 1857.*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Capt. George Baker:  
*Dover*—Rev. Elias H. Richardson, \$5, Wm. Woodman, Nathaniel Low, M. D., Miss Green, A. D. Smith, each \$1; Sarah Green, 50 cents. . . . . 9 50  
*Durham*—Rev. Alvan Tobey, G. & W. P. Frort, each \$2; Dea. J. Thompson, \$1. . . . . 5 00  
*New Market*—Rev. Jas. M. Palm-

er, Hon. G. W. Kittredge, each \$2; Mr. Leavitt, \$1. . . . . 5 00  
*Wolfboro*—Mrs. Avery . . . . . 1 00  
*Loconia*—C. Lane. . . . . 1 00  
*Bristol*—Miss H. Cavis, S. Cavis, each \$2; Mrs. A. Cavis, J. Bartlett, Misses M. A. & A. D. Green, each \$1. . . . . 7 00  
*Salisbury*—S. C. Bartlett, Jona. P. Webster, Benj. Pettingill, each \$1. . . . . 3 00

<i>Concord</i> —Mrs. T. D. Merrill, to constitute her pastor, Rev Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., a life member of the A. C. S., \$30; Onslow Stearns, \$10, Mrs. M. G. Stickney, 3d payment toward life membership, \$5, Jos. B. Walker, Hon. N. G. Upham, each \$3; Rev. P. B. Stone, \$1, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kendall, of South Concord, \$5.....	57 00
<i>Newport</i> —Collection in Congregational Church.....	8 00
<i>Claremont</i> —George Ide.....	1 00
<i>Keene</i> —Mrs. Keziah Appleton, \$5, Josiah Colony, Wm. Samson, W. H. Wheeler, F. O. Faulkner, Rev. W. O. White, each \$1.....	10 00
<i>Stoddard</i> —Wm. Gordon, Esq....	1 00
<i>New Ipswich</i> —Mrs. Everett, \$3, M. E. Isaac, 50 cts., Miss Parker, 25 cts.....	3 75
<i>Nashua</i> —Wm. P. Ainsworth, Jas. Hartshorne, Mr. Saunders, ea. \$1.....	3 00
<i>Merrimack</i> —Mrs. Parker.....	3 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Jas. S. Cheeney, L. F. Harris, A. G. Gale, M. D., each \$5; Hon Daniel Clark, \$1.50, Dea. McQuestion, Miss McQuestion, D. J. Clark, each \$1.....	19 50
<i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Persis Bell, \$6; Collection in Cong. Church, \$4.50.....	10 50
<i>Derry</i> —First Cong. Society, contribution, with former contribution, to constitute its pastor, Rev. Ebenezer G. Parsons, a life member A. C. S.....	8 69
<i>Hopkinton</i> —Rev. Mr. Anjer....	2 00
<i>Goffstown</i> —David Steele, Esq....	5 00
<i>Francestown</i> —Hon. Wm. Bixby, \$10, Mrs. Peggy Fuller, \$5, Mark Morse, \$3, Thos. Eaton, M. D., Mrs. Craggin, each \$1, Thos. B. Bradford, \$2.....	22 00
<i>Amherst</i> —John Follansbee, \$3, J. Spalding, M. D., \$1.....	4 00
<i>Milford</i> —Rev. Mrs. Moore, Rev. Mrs. Ellis, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., Rich'd Jenness, each \$5; Dea. Knight, \$1.....	11 00
<i>Peterboro'</i> —Reuben Washburn,	2 00
	<hr/> 204 94

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. John Orcutt:  
*Providence*—Robert H. Ives, T. Poynton Ives, each \$25; Mrs.

Capt. A. Paine, \$10, in full for life membership; Mrs. F. R. Arnold, Mrs. C. E. Green, A. D. & J. Y. Smith, each \$10; Miss Avis L Harris, Joseph Rogers, Rufus Waterman, E. P. Mason, J. N. Mason, A. C. Barstow, E. W. Howard, Gilbert Congdon, each \$5; Ed. A. Greene, \$4; Miss Phebe Harris, Prof. Dunn, each \$2; W. B. Sayles, \$1.....	139 00
<i>Statersville</i> —W. S. Slater, \$10, Mrs. Slater, \$5, in full to constitute W. S. Slater a life member of the A. C. S.....	15 00
	<hr/> 154 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt: <i>Enfield</i> —Mrs. Sarah Lusk, \$10, in full for life membership; Dr. Grant, \$5, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, \$2.50, Alice Hamilton, 50 cts., Dr. Converse, \$1.....	19 00
<i>Suffield</i> —Mrs. A. Hathaway, \$2, Misses Gay, Miss C. Williston, each \$1; Mrs. Geo. A. Loomis, 50 cents, Mrs. Henry Loomis, 25 cents.....	4 75
<i>Plainville</i> —A. Whiting.....	1 00
	<hr/> 24 75

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington City</i> —Misses Wilson,	17 00
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VIRGINIA.

<i>Hanover County</i> —Dr. Wm. F. Gaines' colored Sabbath School,	1 59
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Collections by Rev. E. O. Plimpton: <i>Sharon</i> —Rev. J. Uncels.....	10 00
<i>Middlesex</i> —A. Pollock, A. P. Ross, C. W. Matson, Ebenezer Powell, each \$5; A. T. Everhart, \$10.....	30 00
<i>Wilmington</i> —S. Pomeroy, \$10, W. D. Clark, (balance of \$10,) \$5; D. McComb, \$5, M. Wilson, \$3, D. M'Cready, H. Seawall, each \$5; C Cox, J. Thompson, each \$1; Dr. Dunches, \$5, Mrs. Mundoff, 50 c.	40 50

OHIO.

By the same:  
*Carrollton*—J. J. Blackburn, (balance of \$10) \$5, Thos. Lyons, James Hueston, Rev. A. Swaney, Armstrong Bothwell, each \$10; John B. Moody, \$5, Jas. Cameron, Rev. Mr. Eaton,

William Nevin, each \$1; John H. Trip, H. Baxter, each \$2; A. Boyd, \$1, Mathew Atkinson, 50 cents .....	58 50
Canton—Geo. D. Saxton, \$10, Hon. G. M. Beldin, \$5, Collection in the M. E. Church, \$2.19, Th. Goodman, \$1, Sunday School of M. E. Church, \$4.25 .....	22 44
Salem—Archibald Wood, Hill Toleston, each \$10; H. P. Adams, \$16 .....	36 00
Unity—E. Ripley .....	5 00
Elkton—Lucy Ann Kemble, Euclidus Lonshore, each \$10 .....	20 00
Waterford—Samuel Reid .....	10 00
Middleton—Miffin Caldwell, Mahonington, Pa.—Bala'ce of \$10, \$5, Thomas Porter, \$3 .....	8 00
New Castle—Wm. Nichols, \$10, Cyrus Clark, Nancy Wallace, each \$5 .....	20 00
Middlesex, Pa.—John Atorteshes, .....	5 00
	275 44
By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Agent in Ohio:	
Hamilton—M. E. Church .....	35 02
Middletown—Presbyt'n Church, \$12.15; M. E. Church, \$5.11; J. Sutphen and others, \$4.50 .....	21 76
Duck's Creek—Pres. Church .....	8 36
Cincinnati—Christy Chapel, M. E. Church, \$14.62; M. E. Ch. Mt. Auburn, \$6.53 .....	21 15
Bethany—M. E. Church .....	11 50
Urbana—First Presby'n Church, \$2.18; Miss Sophia Twisler, \$5; First M. E. Church, \$4.16, 2d M. E. Church, \$6 .....	17 34
Dayton—Dr. J. Haynes, \$3, E. W. Davis, \$5 .....	8 00
Milford, (in part,)—M. E. Ch., .....	3 00
	122 12
Total Contributions .....	\$799 84

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt. G. Barker: Dover—Wm. Woodman, Nathaniel Low, M. D., E. J. Lane, each \$1, to Dec. '58; J. H. Wheeler, to Dec. '57, \$1; J. P. Mellen, to Sept. '58, \$1; Hon. Noah Martin, to Nov. '58, \$1; Moses Paul, to Dec. '57, \$2. *Wolfboro*—Th. Rust, Z. Batchelder, J. M. Bracket, each \$1, to May, '58; Abel Haley, to Nov. '57, \$1. *Plymouth*—D. R. Burnham, to

Oct. '58, \$3. <i>Meredith</i> —J. W. Lang, to May, '56, \$1. <i>Sandbornon Bridge</i> —A. H. Tilton, to Oct. '58, \$2; Hon. Asa Plate, to May, '59, \$2. <i>New Hampton</i> —Rev. J. D. Stewart, Rev. J. Fullerton, each \$1, to Sept. '58. <i>Bristol</i> —Rev. John Clark, Rev. David Calley, Rev. Josiah Hooper, Cyrus Taylor, each \$1, to Sept. '58; Hon. O. F. Fowler, on acct. \$1. <i>Concord</i> —Samuel Morrill, M. D., for '57, \$1; Gen. R. Davis, to Dec. '58, \$1; Ezra Carter, M. D., to Nov. '58, \$1; H. A. for Abel Bellows, of Walpole, to Nov. '57, \$2; H. A. Bellows, to July, '58, \$3. <i>Newport</i> —John Swett, M. D., in full, \$2. <i>Claremont</i> —Jonas Livingston, to Nov. '58, \$1, Simeon Ide, to Aug. '58, \$2, June Peirce, to June, '58, \$3. <i>Keene</i> —Geo. Tilden, to June, '58, \$1. <i>Rindge</i> —S. L. Wilde, in full, J. B. Breed, each \$2, to June, '58. <i>New Ipswich</i> —S. W. Bent, to Nov. '58, \$2; Geo. Barrett, in full, \$1; Mary Ainsworth, in full, \$1. <i>Nashua</i> —Mrs. Judge Parker, J. A. Baldwin, each \$2, to Sept. '58. <i>Merrimack</i> —Robt. McGaw, Esq., to Oct. '61, \$5. <i>Chester</i> —J. L. Noyes, in full, \$2; E. Orcutt, to Oct. '57, \$2. <i>Francesctown</i> —P. H. Bixby, Israel Bachelder, Robt. Bradford, Moses W. Eaton in full, each \$1, to Oct. '58; P. C. Butterfield, for '57, \$1; Hon. Wm. Parker, John Johnson, each to Jan. '59, \$1. <i>Peterboro</i> —Reuben Washburn, to Sept. '58, \$2. <i>Mt. Vernon</i> —Timothy Kittredge, to Jan. '59, \$2. <i>Hollis</i> —Benj. Whiting, for '57, & '58, \$2; Rev. Leonard Jewett, to Nov. '59, \$1. <i>Manchester</i> —Jas. Kersey, C. W. Baldwin, D. C. Gould, each \$1, to Oct. '58, Josiah Crosby, M. D., to Nov. '58, \$1, G. W. Morrison, to Dec. '58, \$1 .....	83 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Richmond</i> —Dr. Wm. F. Gaines, for 1858 .....	1 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Boyd's Creek</i> —Chas. Chandler, to Sept. 1858 .....	1 00
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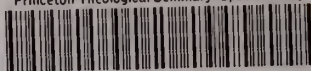




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